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Rome, August 5. N. S.

THE Prince *de Borgheſe*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Spain*, had Publick Audience of the Pope this day. They write from *Naples* of the 1ſt Inſtant, That 6 *French* Gallies were arrived there from *Marſeilles*, and would forthwith depart for *Palermo*, in order to join the *French* Squadron commanded by the Count *de Toulouſe*, which is daily expected there from *Toulon*.

From the Imperial Camp at Soileto, *Auguſt* 6. The 31ſt paſt, we exchanged 52 French Priſoners for ſo many of thoſe which they had taken from us in the Action of Santa Vittoria, who gave an Account, That the Enemy had above 200 Men killed on that occaſion, beſides 300 wounded. The Enemy marched to Novarella, whereupon Prince Commerci retired to Borgoforte with the Troops under his Command, which were poſted along the River Croſtolo and at Luzzara. We received an Account, that the French had poſſeſſed themſelves of Reggio. The 1ſt Inſtant, ſeveral of our Troops retired from the Blockade of Mantua, the Generals Trautmandorf, Staremberg, and Werner drawing off in the night time from our Works about that Place to the Camp, without any Moleſtation, notwithſtanding the fair opportunity which the Enemy had to attack their Rear; But the Orders for this purpoſe had been kept ſo ſecret, that neither the Prince of Vaudemont, who commands their Forces near Mantua, nor Monſieur Zurlauben, Commander of the Gariſon there, had the leaſt notice of it. The Army came and encamped in this Place, 12 Battalions of Foot and 100 Horſe being left at Borgoforte to guard our Works there. Four Companies of Foot of the Regiment of Lichtenſtein arrived from Germany at Oſtiglia, upon which Orders were diſpatched to the commanding Officer there to ſend a Reinforcement of 300 Men to the Gariſon of Mirandola. We are in daily expectation of a Battle, and both our Officers and Soldiers ſeem to deſire it with Impatience. The 2d we had Advice, That the Enemy was advanced to the River Botta, and had made ſeveral Bridges of Boats over it. The 3d we received an Account, That the Marquis of Rangoni was entered into Modena with 6 Regiments of French Horſe. General Solari ſent Advice, That a Body of 8 or 10000 of the Enemy was expected at Colorno. The 6th we were informed, That a ſtrong Party of French Horſe and Foot was marching towards Governolo, which Place we have lately abandoned; whereupon the Marquis of Davia was ſent out with 200 Horſe to obſerve them: Another Party of 200 Horſe was ſent along the Po to guard ſome Boats which are coming up that River with Proviſions for the Army. Our Works at Borgoforte will be finiſhed in a day or two, and then we ſhall advance towards the Enemy.

Venice, Auguſt 11. The *French* Frigats which are cruiſing in this Gulph under the Command of the Chevalier *de Fourbin*, have lately plundered and burnt 4 of our Merchant Ships, which were laden with Wood, Iron, Oil and Fiſh, under pretence that they were employed in the Emperor's Service. Letters from *Mantua* of the 5th Inſtant give an Account, That the Imperialiſts had quitted their Intrenchments about that Place, and had aſſembled their Forces at *Borgoforte*, where part of them had paſſed the *Po*, which were encamped between that River and the *Zero*. The King of *Spain* was encamped with his Army at *Teſta*. They write from *Cremona*, That there are at preſent in the Hoſpitals of that Place above 2000 ſick and wounded *French* Soldiers.

Francfort, Auguſt 20. The Elector Palatine, with his whole Court, arrived here yeſterday, and this day the Elector of Mentz came to make him a Viſit. The Siege of Landau is carried on with all the Vigour poſſible; the Beſiegers have made ſeveral Lodgments upon the Counterſcarp, on two of which they have raiſed Batteries againſt the Citadel, which it is hoped will not be able to hold out long. Prince Lewis of Baden having Intelligence, That the Marquis de Villars is come into the Honſtrug with a Body of French Forces from the Lower Rhine, has ſent out a Detachment of Horſe to obſerve them.

Cologne, Auguſt 22. The Confederate Forces which were encamped at *Mulheim* broke up from thence ſome days ago, and 3 Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons came to *Duitz*, the reſt of theſe Troops being ordered to join the Baron of *Heyden*. The Elector of *Cologne* has a freſh declared for the *French*, and has forbid the Country People to ſupply this Place with Proviſions, upon which the Chapter of our Cathedral has in like manner publiſhed a Placart forbidding them to carry any Proviſions into *Bon*. The Chapter of *Hildeſheim* has writ a Letter to the Elector of *Cologne*, notifying to him the Death of the Biſhop of that Place, to whom the Elector was Coadjutor, and withal, that in purſuance of a late Convention with Count *d'Eck*, the Emperor's Envoy, they have taken upon themſelves the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Biſhoprick, and intend to appropriate the Revenue thereof, amounting to above 80000 Crowns a year, to the repairing of the Church, and paying off ſome Debts it is charged with, and to ſequeſter the overplus.

Duſſeldorp, Auguſt 22. The Baron *de Heyden* marched from the Neighbourhood of this Place on the 17th Inſtant with a Body of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Forces, conſiſting of 16 Battalions of Foot and 4 Squadrons of Horſe: The next day he came before *Kempen*, in which was a *French* Gariſon, who, after having reſiſted about 3 hours, ſurrender'd upon diſcretion, and he continues encamped near that Place, till every thing is in a readineſs for forming the Siege of *Venlo*. We hear he has alſo poſſeſſed himſelf, of *Wachtendonck*, the Gariſon there likewiſe ſurrendering themſelves Priſoners at War.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 22. Letters from *Livonia* give an Account, That the *Muſcovites* have actually beſieged *Dorpad*, and threaten, if they can take it, to lay Siege to *Parnau*, and it is ſaid they have formed a ſeperate Army, which is to march towards the River *Duna*, to prevent any Succours from coming to the *Swedes* in *Livonia* by that way: In the mean time the *Swedes* have ſummoned all the Inhabitants of that Province to appear in Arms, in order to defend their Country, who are accordingly aſſembling for that purpoſe. The Advices from *Cracow* of the 12th Inſtant ſay, the King of *Poland* had drawn all his Forces and Artillery out of that Place, and had cauſed all the Corn thereabouts to be cut down; and being joined by the Troops which came late out of *Saxony*, was marched towards *Warſaw*, with intent, as it is ſaid, to go into the *Regal Pruſſia*. He was joined in his March by 800 *Saxon* Foot that were taken Priſoners in the late Battle of *Pinſcheff*, and entered into the King of *Sweden*'s Pay, but being ordered to *Pomoren*, mutinied in their March, and quitted their new Service. The *Swedes* have ſince taken poſſeſſion of *Cracow*: At their firſt coming thither, the Inhabitants refuſed to give them Entrance, whereof the King of *Sweden* being informed, he gave Orders for breaking open the Gates, which was no ſooner attempted but they were opened by thoſe of the Place, and the *Swedes* entered without any oppoſition